Statement

Import of Chemical Fertilizers

Qy. in lakh mertic tonnes
C&F value in Rs. crores

Commodity	1992-93		1993-94		1994-95	
	Qty.	C&F Value	Qty.	C&F Value	Qty.	C&F Value
Urea (On Govt. account)	18.57	764.17	27.83	1030.43	28.70	1603.62
MOP	17.61	659.85	*14.8	NA	*18.48	NA
DAP	*15.57	NA	*15.69	NA	*8.25	NA

*As the quantities of these fertilizers include quantities imported by private parties also, the value is not known. The quantities are indicated based on the information available with the department.

Optimum utilisation of irrigation potential of Nagpur

2677. SHRI V. RAJESHWAR RAO:
DR. SHRIKANT RAM CHANDRA JICHKAR:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the total irrigation potential of Nagpur District in Maharashtra;

(b) the percentage of this, which is actually exploited; and

(c) the steps being taken to observe that the irrigation potential of Nagpur district is fully utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b) The total irrigation potential of Nagpur district is 2,19,736 hectares out of which 1,30,810 hectares (59.5%) has been exploited by Major, Medium and Minor (State sector) and Lift irrigation schemes.

(c) For optimum utilisation of Irrigation Potential Created, Centrally Sponsored Command Area Development Programme has already been in operation in Maharashtra including Nagpur. Besides, Better Water Management Practices are also being implemented. In addition, the works in advanced stage of construction are principally given priority while allotting funds.

Malnutrition of women and girl child in rural areas

2678. MISS SAROJ KHAPARDE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that most of the rural girl child and women get improper nutrition in the early years coupled with early marriage and early pregnancy which leaves their already taxed body malnourished;

(b) if so, whether Government have prepared any long term policy to improve the living conditions of rural girl, child and women and save them from malnutrition;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action taken by Government to improve their lot?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT (KUMARI VIMLA VERMA): (a) to (d) Government is

concerned about the health and nutritional status of women and girl child in rural areas and has launched the following major nutrition intervention programmes to improve the health status of women and children and bringing down maternal morbidity and mortality.

(1) Creches for the children of Working and Ailing mothers. Assistance is given to voluntary organisations for each creche unit of 25 children with Rs. 18,480/- per annum. This includes providing supplementary nutrition to children at the rate of Rs. 1.05 per day per child for 26 days a month.

(2) Balwadi Nutrition Programme: The programme aims at providing supplementary food, which could supply approximately 1/4 of daily calorie requirements and 1/2 of the daily protein requirements of the child. Central Social Welfare Board is running 3938 Nutrition Balwadis through NGOs.

(3) Under the Integreted Child Development Services, 36.37 lakhs pregnant and lactating mothers are getting supplementary nutrition. In addition 3.51 lakhs adolescent girls (11—18 years) are getting supplementary nutrition under ICDS Scheme.

(4) Department of Women and Child Development is also providing nutrition education and training programmes through its field infrastructure for equipping women and adolescent girls with basic information on food and nutrition so as to enable them to improve their nutritional status.

(5) The Government has also launched the Child Survival and Safe Motherhood (CSSM) programme in August, 1992 to strengthen the ongoing maternal and child health programme with the objective of improving the health status of women and children and reducing maternal and infant mortality rate. Services under this programme are given to 27 million pregnant women annually.

(6) The Government has also a scheme under USAID Funds to reduce morbidity mortality of children under five and women of child bearing age and also to provide family welfare and maternal/ child health services especially in under-served and difficult areas alongwith support services.

(7) Department of Women and Child Development has formulated a National Plan of Action for the SAARC Decade of the Girl Child 1991—2000 AD. NPA for the Girl Child is for both rural and urban areas. The Plan of Action focusses on the 3 major goals of 'Survival' 'Protection' and 'Development' of the girl child in India while emphasising the needs of girl children belonging to special and vulnerable groups and adolescent girls.

It may, however, be mentioned that no scientific data showing that most of the rural girld children and women get improper nutrition in the early years and early pregnancy is available.

अनाथ और बेघर बच्चों के लिए आवासीय विद्यालय

2679. **श्री ईश दत्त यादव:** क्या **मानव संसाधन विकास** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या सरकार अनाथ और बेघर बच्चों के लिए चरणबद्ध तरीके से आवासीय विद्यालय का निर्माण करने का विचार रखती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी राज्य-वार ब्यौरा क्या है और 30-6-95 तक की स्थिति के अनुसार इसमें क्या प्रगति हुई है; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं?

मानव संसाधन विकास मंत्रालय के (महिला एवं बाल विकास विभाग) के राज्य मंत्री (कुमारी विमला वर्मा): (क) जी, नहीं,

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सरकार निराश्रित बच्चों के कल्याण हेतु देश के 22 नगरों में एक स्कीम चला रही है। इस स्कीम के अन्तर्गत, वर्ष 1994-95 में, 81 संगठनों को सहायतानुदान दिया गया। इस स्कीम का एक घटक साक्षरता, अंक ज्ञान और जीवन शिक्षा के लिए सुविधाएं